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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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1984 TRAVEL SPENDING IN THE U.S. REACHES $224 BILLION

U.S. and foreign travelers spent $224 billion in the U.S. during 1984, 8 percent more than in 1983, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1984-85 Economic Review of Travel in America.

The rise in travel expenditures occurred despite a decline in foreign visitors to 20.8 million, a drop of 4 percent from 1983 levels.

The report, widely accepted as a key reference to the travel industry, also noted that travel spending in the U.S. directly supported 4.7 million jobs, paying nearly $51 billion in wages and salaries and producing over $25 billion in federal, state and local tax revenue.

While the 1984 gain in travel industry sales lagged growth in the gross national product in both real and dollar terms, travel industry employment continued to outpace the overall economy, producing 479 thousand additional jobs for the year.

If viewed as a single retail industry, the travel and tourism sector is the third largest retail industry in business receipts (after automotive dealers and food stores), a position it has maintained since 1983, when auto sales pushed travel spending out of second place.

Petroleum consumed in traveling away from home in the U.S. rose 4 percent in 1984, but accounted for less than 11 percent of U.S. petroleum consumption.

The 80-page report contains charts, tables and narrative on trends in travel and tourism and their impact on the U.S. economy from 1973 to the present, and includes chapters on international visitors and regional visitation patterns.

The 1984-84 Economic Review of Travel in America will be sent to members and is available to others for $45.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

TRAVEL INDUSTRY EXPERTS FORECAST PROSPEROUS YEAR

The travel industry will prosper in 1986, according to speakers at the U.S. Travel Data Center's eleventh annual Travel Outlook Forum, held on September 20. Travel industry experts gave their forecasts for many sectors and segments of the industry:

- Not only is 1985 shaping up as the best growth year for travel since 1981, but all of the economic and demographic and inflation factors are in place to reasonably ensure that this growth is going to continue on into 1986.

- Vacation travel is strong, and it should continue to be so. Business travel is thriving, showing an increase of about one-third in the first half of this year over last year, and growth should continue as long as the economy cooperates and continues to grow.

- Traffic on common carriers, particularly the nation's air carriers, is rising at dramatic rates. Common carriers now account for nearly one quarter of all intercity passenger miles recorded in this country. Common carriers' gain has, of course, been at the expense of auto travel, which has shown very little growth.

- The "Visit U.S.A." market--for the first time in four years--is going to show growth in 1985 (and continuing into 1986), as the dollar weakens or at least maintains its current level. No one at the forum predicted a stronger

(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL PRICES RISE MODERATELY IN AUGUST

Plummeting gasoline prices held the cost of travel to a 0.4 percent increase in August, its slowest monthly rise since February, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

For comparison, the cost of consumer goods as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) grew at the smaller rate of 0.2 percent in August.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, climbed to 388.1 in August (1967=100).

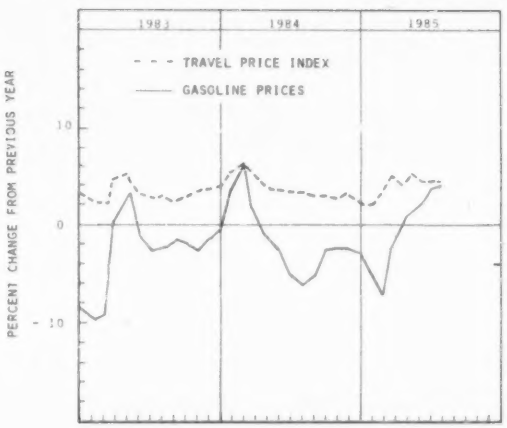
Gasoline prices fell 0.9 percent in in August, the only TPI component to post a decrease. This marks the first time that gasoline prices have declined in the past six months.

Lodging prices posted the largest increase of all, up 1.7 percent over the previous month. The cost of incidentals were up 0.5 percent, followed by 0.3 percent increases in the costs of food away from home, intercity bus and taxicab fares.

Intercity train fares were unchanged in August.

The TPI has risen 5.0 percent in the past twelve months, compared to a 3.4 percent increase in the CPI.

Lodging prices have jumped 8.1 percent over the previous year, the most of any TPI component. Intercity bus fares have followed with a 6.8 percent advancement in the past year. Entertainment services have grown 5.4 percent in the same period. ##



GASOLINE PRICES HELP TO MODERATE INCREASES IN THE TRAVEL PRICE INDEX

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, August 1985

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change July 1985 to August 1985	Annual Percent Change August 1984 to August 1985
Transportation	- 0.3	3.8
Airline Fares	0.1	3.2
Intercity Bus Fares	0.3	6.8
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	2.9
Taxicab Fares	0.3	3.0
Gasoline	- 0.9	4.3
Lodging	1.7	8.1
Food Away From Home	0.3	3.8
Entertainment Services	0.1	5.4
Incidentals	0.5	2.5
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.4	5.0
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	3.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL INCREASES IN JUNE

Travel by Americans during June 1985 increased almost 2 percent over June 1984, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey results.

The monthly telephone survey reported that the total number of person-trips rose to 112 million from the 111 million of June 1984. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Travel for "other pleasure" such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment remained constant from 1984, but business/convention travel increased substantially.

Vacation travel showed a 5 percent gain over levels posted in June 1984; however, weekend travel fell 3 percent.

While average trip duration for June 1985 stayed at the 1984 figure of 5.5 nights, average trip distance increased from 800 miles to 860 miles.

Travel to the Mountain/Pacific region showed the greatest increase, 23 percent, while travel to the East North Central region fell sharply.

Americans' plans to take vacation trips in the six months following June 1985 (July-December) rose 8 percent from year-earlier levels.

Plans to use commercial lodging increased 13 percent over 1984 plans. Also, 19 percent more vacation planners say they will travel by air.

The number of Americans planning to travel to the South East rose 26 percent over those in 1984, the largest gain of any region. ##

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

dollar; therefore, the industry can't expect any double digit increases in U.S. travel abroad.

• The over-50 market is quite different from other travel segments. Its travelers are much more apt to use recreational vehicles and package tours than other travelers. This is a market that will continue to expand into the next century.

The complete proceedings of the eleventh annual Travel Outlook Forum will be sent to members of the Data Center and the Travel and Tourism Research Association and is available to others after November 25 for $80.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

Visitor Volume at National Parks

Region	JUL 1985 visits (thousands)	Change from JUL 1984 (percent)	Percent change 1985/1984 Year to Date
NEW ENGLAND	2,299,572	0.5	0.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5,179,477	16.7	10.6
SOUTH EAST	11,186,843	14.9	18.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1,045,747	-7.2	12.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	2,131,039	5.6	7.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,338,422	-10.5	-.6
MOUNTAIN	6,065,654	0.0	5.1
PACIFIC	5,773,037	-2.3	-.2
TOTAL	35,019,791	5.8	10.4

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	Current Month	Current Value	Percent Change From Previous Month	Percent Change From Year-ago Month	Percent Change Year-to-date 1985/84
Establishment receipts or retail sales					
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eating and drinking places(2)	Jul	$10,857 million	- 0.3	4.3	5.8
Gasoline service stations(2)	Jul	$ 8,559 million	- 0.8	3.9	0.5
Commercial lodging demand					
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	Jul	64.4 percent	- 0.5	- 1.0	- 1.5
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Airline passenger traffic(5)					
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	Jul	21.2 billion	9.9	16.6	10.6
International revenue passenger-miles	Jul	7.0 billion	3.9	15.2	19.9
Highway traffic volume(6)					
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	Jul	45.2 billion	8.9	3.2	3.4
Rail passenger traffic(7)					
Amtrak passenger-miles	Jul	530.9 million	4.8	9.6	5.9
Travel Price Index(8)	Jul	386.3	0.5	5.2	4.4
U.S. resident travel(9)					
Total person-trips	Jun	112.3 million	14.2	1.6	9.7
Vacation person-trips	Jun	83.3 million	25.8	4.8	9.5
Total person-nights	Jun	617.7 million	30.9	1.6	10.7
Vacation person-nights	Jun	483.1 million	32.7	- 2.0	4.7
Public use of national parks(10)					
Visits	Jul	41,638,910	29.0	8.8	11.6
Overnight stays	Jul	3,212,928	53.0	-23.6	-17.3
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(11)					
From overseas	Jun	837,370	18.8	0.7	2.0
From Canada	Jul	1,523,009	80.8	5.9	- 2.6
U.S. citizen departures(11)					
To overseas	Jun	1,676,546	22.4	11.5	7.8
To Canada	Jul	2,322,146	43.1	2.7	5.6
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(12)					
Barrels per day	Jul	6,997 thousand	0.3	8.0	3.0

N/A = not available

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: U.S. Department of Transportation. (6)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (7)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (8)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (10)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (11)Source: Statistics Canada and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (12)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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